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League of Red Cross Societies

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RED CROSS COLLECTION

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The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization comprising the National Societies of the following countries : ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILI, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DANZIG, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERSIA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SALVADOR, SIAM, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, U. S. S. R., VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA.

THE XVTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

The Empress of Japan's Message to the Conference Delegates

An Eye-Witness Account of the Proceedings

Round the World with the Red Cross

Summary of Reports Submitted by National Red Cross Societies to the Tokyo Conference

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions of the XIVTH Session of the

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

of the League of Red Cross Societies

The Typhoon in Japan.

Early on the morning of September 21st, 1934, a typhoon followed by a tidal wave swept across Japan, virtually annihilating the towns of Kyoto and Osaka, and devastating whole districts of Hyogo, Okayama and Tokushima. Nothing to equal it in violence had been experienced in Japan since the terrible earthquake of 1923.

The Japanese Red Cross lost no time in despatching relief detachments and mobile clinics to the scene of the catastrophe for the purpose of dispensing medical and surgical aid to the victims, and preventing the outbreak of epidemics.

The official figures relating to the disaster give the number of casualties as 2,618 killed, 27,939 injured, and 257 missing. The material damage is enormous, no fewer than 271,939 houses having been wholly or partially demolished.

The horror of the calamity was such as to call forth spontaneous marks of sympathy from all parts of the world, as the following list of donations will show:

Belgian Red Cross	10,000 Belgian francs.
U. S. S. R. Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.	100,000 Yen.
H. M. The Emperor of Manchukuo	50,000 Yen.
French Branch of the ''Save the Children'' Union. .	3,400 French francs

Inter-school Correspondence

Each year shows an increase in the volume of correspondence exchanged between Junior groups in the schools of the countries in which Junior Sections have been established.

In the course of the scholastic year 1933-34, there was an aggregate of 6,072 exchanges between fifty-four countries. Of this number, seventeen countries received consignments but sent out nothing in return, while five others (Finland, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies and Swaziland) possess no Junior Section. In almost every case, an increase was recorded. In the few instances where diminutions were noted in the number of consignments sent out, the cause must be sought rather in circumstances than in a falling off of interest, and there is every reason to anticipate normal recovery in the near future.

Competitions held in Greece, Hungary and Australia had a stimulating effect on the development and quality of inter-school correspondence. This was also the case as regards the consignments prepared for the Junior exhibition organized in connexion with the XVth International Red Cross Conference at Tokyo. It is to be hoped that the interest awakened among Juniors all over the world by that exhibition will be maintained at the same pitch and made to bear fruit.

Let us hope, too, that the seventeen countries, mentioned above as having received consignments without sending any in exchange, will make a point this year of passing from the debit to the credit side of the balance sheet.

German Red Cross honours Judge Payne.

On his way across America to attend the XVth International Red Cross Conference at Tokyo, the President of the German Red Cross, H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, broke his journey at Washington to visit the national headquarters of the American Red Cross and to present Judge Payne, its Chairman, with the highest distinction of the German Red Cross. The presentation was made to Judge Payne in his dual capacity as Chairman of the American Red Cross and of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.

In presenting the medal, His Royal Highness informed Judge Payne that one of the last official actions of the late President von Hindenburg, as High Patron of the German Red Cross, was to authorize this award. He added:

In these troublesome times, I think we may all be glad to feel that such an institution as the Red Cross exists and flourishes as a permanent power for good in an anxious and distracted world... The contribution made by the Red Cross in times like these overcomes national boundaries... International co-operation represents an ideal for which the Red Cross has stood ever since the inception of the movement seventy years ago.

The International Red Cross Committee in Geneva has deserved well of humanity, not only because of the very real and concrete services which it has rendered to suffering human beings, but also because it has unwaveringly maintained the sanctity of the ideal of international co-operation. For the past fifteen years this ideal has been further promoted by the League of Red Cross Societies which, in close and harmonious collaboration with the International Committee, has become a dependable force in which the national Societies have found a source of constant encouragement and helpfulness.

The presentation ceremony was attended also by Colonel P. Draudt, Vice-President of the German Red Cross and Vice-Chairman of the League, and by members of the German Embassy in Washington.

Pacific Liner flies Red Cross Flag.

The great American port of San Francisco is a calling-place for vessels flying the flags of every country in the world, but, on September 30th last, the inhabitants had the unique experience of watching the departure of a ship flying from its masthead a standard common to all nations—the emblem of the Red Cross. The ship was the ''Asama Maru'' belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line. and the Red Cross flag was hoisted in honour of thirty-six passengers who were on their way to Tokyo for the XVth International Red Cross Conference. Among them were Judge Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies, and H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, President of the German Red Cross.

The raising of the Red Cross standard was attended with fitting ceremony. Just before the gangway was hauled up, the Conference delegates gathered on the deck and Judge Payne gave the order which sent the emblem aloft. There it floated above the ensign of the N. Y. K. line as the ship steamed through the Golden Gate to the open sea.

White House Appeal for Red Cross

On the occasion of the annual Roll Call, held from November 11th to 29th last, the White House released to the press the following statement from President Roosevelt urging public support of the Red Cross:

Our people continue to look to the American Red Cross as the kindly and always helpful good neighbour to whom they turn for practical aid in emergency. They do so with the assurance that this national relief agency, with an organization in thirteen thousand American communities, has not and will not fail them.

In the difficult twelve months which have elapsed since last November, Red Cross volunteers throughout the land have worked in close co-operation with the Federal, State and local governments in their humanitarian labours. Their service has not been limited to aid in furnishing the actual necessities of life, but has extended to the equally important field of safeguarding public health and of training their neighbours in the proper methods of caring for the sick or the injured.

At the same time the organization has continued to fulfil its obligation as our agency of relief for every community visited by disaster.

The Red Cross is looked upon as the representative of all of our people in times of distress. In order that it may continue its service to humanity it is highly important that we lend our support through individual membership.

I hope every one who possibly can do so will respond generously to the Red Cross appeal.

Message from Yugoslav Juniors

In accordance with what has now become an annual custom, the Juniors of Yugoslavia sent out a message on Armistice Day to the children of the world exhorting them to unite their efforts towards the promotion of peace and international brotherhood. The message was broadcast from the Belgrade wireless station.

After recalling the emotion greeting the proclamation on November 11th, 1918, of the armistice which put an end to the horrors of war, the Juniors evoked the memory of the victims who laid down their lives on the field of battle in the hope of a better future for those coming after them.

Despite the grief of the Yugoslav people at the tragic death of their King, struck down in the perf formance of his mission of peace, the members o- the Yugoslav Junior Red Cross are convinced that the King's work will live on and they enjoin upon children all over the world to unite their thoughts and wishes for the maintenance of peace between nations.

The message concluded with the following appeal :

« Friends, let us sow the seeds of brotherly love and promote the ideal of mutual trust and solidarity between all peoples, for that is the only road which leads to prosperity and happiness.

« We greet the children of the world and cherish the hope that the common effort for the maintenance of peace will unite all the young people of the universe ! »

Another Sweepstake in Luxemburg

In view of the success attending its first venture, the Luxemburg Red Cross has decided to organize a second sweepstake on the same lines as that held last March.

The draw will take place at Luxemburg on January 5th, 1935, and the race concerned is the Grand Prix de Nice, to be run on the 20th of that month. As before, the profits will be divided between the Association of Belgian War Disabled, the French Federations of Disfigured War Veterans, and the Luxemburg Red Cross.

Growth of International Solidarity

During the last twelve years, a total sum equivalent to nearly twenty-one millions of French francs has been contributed by national Red Cross Societies in response to thirty-two appeals launched by the International Red Cross on behalf of the victims of major disasters in different parts of the world.

An analysis of the statistics covering this period shows that the number of international appeals has dropped from an average of seven per annum to two, but whereas the seven launched in 1923 produced eight replies, the two in 1933 elicited a response from twenty-five national Societies. The conclusions to be deduced from these facts are: Firstly, that the Red Cross Societies have become better equipped to deal with disasters occurring on their national territory and consequently appeal for outside aid only when it is impossible to do otherwise; Secondly, that the national Societies are becoming increasingly conscious of the debt of solidarity which they owe to other members of the world-wide Red Cross family.

Florence Nightingale International Foundation

The National Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee of Great Britain has recently appointed Mrs. A. L. Douglas as Appeal Secretary. Mrs. Douglas is well known in connexion with the appeal during the War for the Scottish Women's Hospital and afterwards for the Star and Garter Hospital for disabled soldiers. The Committee is rapidly making plans for a well organized appeal for funds.

The first meeting of the National Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee of South Africa was held in Johannesburg on August 8th last. Miss B. G. Alexander, R. R. C., was elected President, and Dr. A. J. Orenstein, C. M. G., Chairman of the Red Cross, Vice-President. The Committee is composed of fourteen members, seven representing the South African Red Cross, and seven the South African Trained Nurses'Association. The Committee decided to launch a campaign for an initial capital sum of £ 10,000.

The National Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee of New Zealand was formed on August 10th, and is composed of seven members respectively of the Red Cross Society and the Registered Nurses'Association.

The total number of National Committees is now twenty.

ARGENTINA

Presentation of Nursing Diplomas

On July 31st 1934, General Garino, President of the Argentine Red Cross, presented diplomas to nurses having completed the course at the Society's school of nursing. The ceremony was a brilliant one, and several prominent personages made speeches. Before handing over the diplomas, General Garino made an eloquent appeal to the graduates to give the Red Cross their loyal collaboration and to help in the development of its activities.

AUSTRALIA

Older Juniors Buy Ambulance

Ever since their inauguration nearly two years ago, the Links of Service—a Red Cross scheme for retaining the interest of former Juniors—have been working in the interests of crippled children. A special fund was instituted in August, 1933, with the object of raising money for the purchase of a motor ambulance to convey cripples to hospital for treatment.

After nearly a year of painstaking effort, the young Red Cross workers began to wonder if their scheme had not been a trifle too ambitious, for though by this time the fund had attained the respectable figure of £126.17.7., it still fell considerably short of the sum needed. However, at this juncture a Fairy Godmother appeared on the scene and, touched by the evident sincerity of purpose animating these juvenile philanthropists, offered to make up the difference so that the ambulance might be made available without further delay.

One day last July, therefore, an ambulance bearing the emblem of the Links of Service was formally presented to the Hospital Committee, the Chairman of which expressed to the donors the deep appreciation felt by the governors of the hospital, not only for the great service rendered by the Links in providing a means of conveyance for the small patients, but also for the sympathetic interest in the welfare of sick children which this generous action denoted.

Having provided the ambulance, the Links of Service now have as their aim the raising of funds for its maintenance.

Two more Links have recently been formed, bringing the total number to forty-three.

AUSTRIA

70th Anniversary of Red Cross

On the evening of September 17th last, the Austrian Red Cross organized a ceremony to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the Geneva Convention establishing the Red Cross movement. A concert was given by a military band on the Heldenplatz at Vienna, and a mass was celebrated the next day by the Archbishop of Vienna in the Empress Elizabeth Chapel, built in 1908 by t ‹Red Cross.

General Assembly

The reports presented at the last annual assembly of the Austrian Red Cross showed that, despite economic dificulties, the financial situation was satisfactory as regards the curative institutions at Grimmenstein, Badgastein and Hütteldorf, all of which record profits.

The taking over by the Red Cross of the organization known as ''Aid to the Middle Classes'' made it possible to distribute last year 4,000 litres of milk, 5,000 loaves of bread and twenty tons of coal to needy families, and thus to alleviate the distress of a section of the population for whom no provision is made in official State schemes. Approximately one thousand children were supplied with warm clothing during the winter months, and several children and students were accorded free meals and monetary help to enable them to recuperate their strength after illness or to finish their studies.

The Junior Red Cross succeeded in maintaining intact its programme of activities. The section is now directed by Count von Zedtwitz, the former President, Baroness Buschman-Schœller, having resigned.

BELGIUM

The Red Cross at Universal Exhibition

The Red Cross will be well to the fore at the Brussels Universal Exhibition from May to October next year. Section 23 (Health, Social Welfare, Services of Public Benefit) has been placed in charge of M. Dronsart, Director-General of the Belgian Red Cross, and will include a Red Cross stand. Furthermore, the Belgian Red Cross will be jointly responsible with the Brussels Health Service for the first-aid arrangements throughout the duration of the Exhibition.

On May 5th, 1935, a ''Red Cross Day'' will be held in the Exhibition grounds. The proceedings will open at 10 a. m. with the annual general assembly of the Belgian Red Cross, after which there will be a rally of Juniors from all parts of the country. Full details relating to the organization of this great manifestation will be given in a later number of the Bulletin.

BELGIAN CONGO

New Health Centre at Leopoldville

Frequent mention has been made in the Bulletin of the admirable health organization maintained by the Red Cross in the Congo for the benefit of the native population. Model health centres have been set up in all the principal towns, and the Pawa leper settlement is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the world.

A new public health and medical centre was recently opened in the native quarter of Leopoldville, the inaugural ceremony being presided over by the Vice-Governor General of the colony. The costs of construction were met by a grant from the ''Queen Elizabeth Fund'' for medical aid to natives.

COSTA RICA

International Solidarity

During the last few months, the Republics of Honduras and Salvador have been the theatre of calamities which, without assuming the proportions of major disasters, have nevertheless caused considerable damage and loss of life. In each case, on learning of the misfortunes of its neighbours, the Costa Rican Red Cross promptly opened a subscription to raise funds for the victims. The principal needs of the sufferers being clothes and household utensils, the Society despatched supplies of these objects by aeroplane to the countries concerned. Aircraft was lent to the Costa Rican Red Cross for this purpose by the United States Minister (who placed at its disposal a squadron of aeroplanes attached to the Panama Canal Zone) and by the Pan-American Airways Company.

ESTONIA

Change of Address

The Director-General of the Estonian Red Cross calls attention to the new ruling of the Ministry of Posts to the effect that all communications should be addressed in the language of the country. Thus, the capital of Estonia should be designated under its post-war name of TALLINN and not Reval.

Correspondence for the Estonian Red Cross should henceforth be addressed as follows:

Eesti Punane Rist, Niguliste tan 12. Tallinn.

FRENCH COLONIES

Work of the U. F. F. in Madagascar

The U. F. F. Committee in Madagascar is among the most flourishing of the French Red Cross branches in the colonies, and its annual reports reveal an impressive degree of activity. The report for the year 1933 is no exception.

The Red Cross dispensary at Tananariva has the largest attendance of any health organization in the island. No fewer than 77,091 consultations were given last year to 25,399 natives, and 4,500 children under two years of age (representing 65 per cent. of the infant population of the town) were cared for at the dispensary. The average number of consultations per patient has exactly doubled since 1932, while the mortality has diminished from 13.8 to 10.8 per cent. during the same period.

At Tamatava, the second largest town, the Red Cross dispensary gave 18,275 infant consultations and 19,026 general consultations, and distributed 21,527 rations of milk. Native mothers are realizing more and more the benefits to be derived from having their children regularly examined, and no longer hesitate to walk miles, if necessary, to seek advice at the baby clinic.

The regional sections at Antsiraba and Ambositra have also seen their dispensaries well attended, with 14,223 and 11,621 consultations respectively.

GREAT BRITAIN

Red Cross Diary and Xmas Card

The British Red Cross Diary for 1935 has now appeared and contains the following features: a portrait of Florence Nightingale; notes on the history of the Red Cross, highway first aid and home nursing; Red Cross fixtures for 1935 and other useful information; a free accident insurance coupon. The diary is obtainable in blue leather at 2/6d or in blue cloth at one shilling. The cover of the leather edition can be detached and used again for several years running.

A Christmas card bearing the Society's badge has been issued as last year, with a fresh motto for 1935. The price, complete with envelopes, is 2/6d per dozen.

Red Cross whist drive cards can now be obtained by those who are seeking to raise funds by this popular means, at 2/6d per hundred. They are neatly printed with a design in blue and have a brief statement of the objects of the Red Cross on the back. They can be used as combined admission and scoring cards.

Senior Camps for Juniors

This summer, a Voluntary Aid Detachment in Berkshire organized a camp for twenty girl Juniors from a London elementary school who would not otherwise have had a holiday. The children were divided into four patrols, each under a patrol leader and commanded by a member of the staff. The various camp duties were apportioned to the patrols, i. e. "Wood and Water", "Cooks", "Mess" and "Sanitation", and the duties were changed daily so that every one took her turn at each.

At the children's own request, they were given simple instruction in first aid by members of the staff, and a competition was held for them on the last day. The prizes were copies of the Junior First Aid Manual—also by request.

First Aid for Holiday-Makers

At Bognor Regis, a South Coast holiday resort, the local branch of the British Red Cross Society opened last summer a model first-aid station, equipped with everything necessary for dealing with accidents and casualties. The station was erected in a prominent position, opposite the pier, and was open every day from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Thirty V. A. D.'s (members of women's Voluntary Aid Detachments) gave their services, five being on duty each day.

Between June 17th and September 16th, 900 cases were dealt with and 64 lost children restored to their relatives. Serious cases were conveyed to hospital by the Society's motor-ambulance.

First Aid at Air Pageant

On the occasion of an air pageant held recently at Woodford Aerodrome (Lancashire), the British Red Cross Society was asked to undertake the whole of the necessary first-aid and ambulance arrangements. A temporary hospital was set up, and first-aid posts were installed at different parts of the aerodrome. At the conclusion of the pageant, the authorities expressed their satisfaction at the way in which the work had been carried out.

GREECE

A Competition for Juniors

Following last year's precedent, the Greek Junior Red Cross again organized in the schools a competition for the best inter-school correspondence album. This year the items submitted to the jury were on such a high educational and artistic level that the number of prizes had to be increased. The highest awards were made to schools at Sitagroe (Macedonia), Loutraki (Corinth), and Athens.

ICELAND

Red Cross Activities

The annual report of the Icelandic Red Cross for the year 1933 shows that the Society has not altogether escaped from the effects of the economic crisis. There was a marked diminution in receipts and the proceeds of "Red Cross Day" (held every year on Ash Wednesday) were smaller than usual, but the Society's financial position is sound enough to tide it over to better days.

Far from allowing itself to be discouraged by the present unfavourable state of affairs, the Icelandic Red Cross has not only carried on with undiminished ardour, but has actually launched out into new fields. It has purchased a new motor ambulance to replace the out-of-date model belonging to the Reykjavik Branch, and has added to its stock of nursing and medical appliances. With the financial help of the Government, it published last year for the first time a School Almanach, containing health rules for children, 3,000 copies of which were distributed in elementary schools all over the country free of charge. The popular children's magazine UNGA ISLAND, purchased by the Red Cross in 1932 has been enlarged and made more attractive by the addition of illustrations and greater variety of reading matter.

Last year, the Red Cross ambulances in Reykjavik and Akureyri transported some 600 patients, many of them for long distances and often over bad roads. Courses in first aid and home nursing were given in different parts of the country by a Red Cross nurse, and were attended by 122 persons. The same nurse ran a clinic at Sandgerdi during the fishing season (January to April) and treated 786 cases, besides paying 170 visits to patients in fishermen's huts and farms in the neighbourhood.

The work at Sandgerdi has assumed such proportions and is so gratefully appreciated by the fisherfolk that the Red Cross has decided to build a small permanent hospital and public baths. Funds are being collected for this purpose and the people of Sandgerdi have donated a plot of ground for the proposed building.

The Akureyri Branch runs a dispensary for tuberculous patients at which 106 new patients were registered last year. The public health nurse attached to the dispensary attends many of the patients in their homes and also acts as school nurse.

The report concludes with a tribute to the value of the International Nursing Courses, at which five Icelandic nurses have received post-graduate training during the last eight years. Appreciative reference is also made to the assistance extended to the Society, in the form of advice and documentation, by the international Red Cross organizations.

IRAQ

Inauguration of Headquarters

On October 24th last, the Iraq Red Crescent inaugurated its new headquarters at Bahgdad in the presence of a brililant assembly, graced by the presence of His Majesty King Ghazi, and composed of several members and high officials of the Government, and foreign diplomats.

His Majesty was greeted on his arrival by the President of the Council of Ministers and his colleagues of the Cabinet, and by Arshad Bey al Umari, President of the Iraq Red Crescent. Music was provided by a military band.

In his speech, the Secretary-General of the Society, Ibrahim Bey Shabandar, retraced the brief history of the Iraq Red Crescent and of its origin, and described its relations with the official health authorities.

Mr. Petersén, Director of the Relief Division of the League of Red Cross Societies, who was present at the ceremony, congratulated the members of the Committee on the rapid evolution of the Society since its foundation and conveyed to them the good wishes of the League Secretariat for the Society's future prosperity.

After hearing the inaugural speeches, the distinguished guests accompanied the King on a tour of inspection of the new premises.

POLAND

Election of New Officers

At its meeting on October 27th last, the Central Committee of the Polish Red Cross elected His Excellency M. Titus FILIPOWICZ, former Ambassador of Poland in Washington, as President of the Society. M. Alexis CHRZANOWSKI was appointed Vice-President.

SWEDEN

Change of Vice-President

General C. A. H. Jungstedt, who has been Vice-President of the Swedish Red Cross for many years, has resigned, and General Dr. A. F. HULTKRANZ has been appointed in his stead.

UNITED STATES

Radio Broadcast for Juniors

On November 8th, for the first time in the United States, a wireless programme was organized by the American Red Cross for the benefit of the seven-and-a-half million children composing its Junior membership. Special arrangements were made to take the broadcast in the class-rooms of as many as possible of the 25,000 schools in which Junior groups are organized.

The programme opened at 1.15 p. m. with a march played by the Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra, followed by an address—by a prominent member of the Government introduced by the National Director of the Junior Red Cross—on the international phase of Red Cross work. From Washington, the programme switched over to Chicago where a schoolboy reported on the achievements of the American Juniors, and a male choir from a local school provided a vocal interlude. The half-hour broadcast concluded with music by High School Orchestra of Indian a polis.

THE TOKYO CONFERENCE

by L. E. de GIELGUD,

Under-Secretary General, League of Red Cross Societies.

THE Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference is over; and by the time these lines appear in print, most of the two hundred and fifty delegates, from more than fifty countries, who attended the meeting, will have returned to their homes. The same unanimity which characterized the voting of the forty-eight resolutions adopted by the Conference will undoubtedly reappear in the impression they are taking home with them—the impression of a Conference which has been unique in the picturesqueness of its background, unique in the perfection of the arrangements made by its hosts, and unique in the cordiality of the atmosphere which pervaded it from start to finish.

The forty-eight resolutions speak for themselves. The Conference, in seven plenary sessions, and through the assiduous work of four commissions which met continuously during two consecutive days, passed in review the entire field of Red Cross interests and activities.

The different features of the peacetime work of the Red Cross figured so prominently on the agenda of the Conference that the Board of Governors of the League, which met on the two days preceding the opening of the Conference, and had another session on the closing day, was able to confine its attention almost exclusively to internal questions of policy, finance and administration. The national Societies will find in the resolutions of the Conference recommendations of the utmost value regarding the lines on which their principal peacetime activities may be expected to develop; and the resolutions adopted by the Board of Governors give to the League Secretariat a clear-cut policy for its future work, which is the more encouraging because it points towards progressive expansion of the Secretariat's usefulness, and to steady development of the promotional and technical facilities which the League seeks to place at the disposal of its member Societies.

The League, indeed, emerges from the Tokyo Conference morally and materially strengthened from every point of view. Its membership of sixty-one national Societies now includes every recognized Red Cross organization in the world. The invitation extended by the Board of Governors to the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U. S. S. R. gave practical expression to the principle of absolute political neutrality to which all League members subscribe through the Articles of Association; and the acceptance of this invitation means that the League can henceforth rely upon close and constructive co-operation from an organization which, according to the report laid by it before the Tokyo Conference, is numerically the strongest Red Cross body in the world, and one which is developing its humanitarian services in many fields with extraordinary vigour and by methods which will repay study.

Highly significant, also, of the degree in which the League has now come to be recognized as a permanent factor of the utmost importance in the international Red Cross movement, is the decision of the Conference to associate it in the future allocation of grants from the Empress Shôken Fund. This fund, it will be recalled, was constituted through the bounty of the then reigning Empress of Japan at the time of the Washington Conference of 1912, with the specific purpose of encouraging Red Cross bodies in their peacetime activities. It was only logical, therefore, that the League, which was founded with the definite object of promoting Red Cross organization and activity in the peacetime field, should in course of time be associated in the decisions relating to the

MESSAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN

" We are pleased to have this opportunity of greeting the delegates to the Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference which convenes to-day at Tokyo. Every year has witnessed, thanks to the co-operation and united effort of the nations, a marked progress in the activities of the Red Cross. Now that its labours are being extended to the broader field of humanitarian work in time of peace, We feel confident that the Red Cross will serve to promote the cause of international friendship and universal brotherhood. It is Our sincere hope that the present conference will make a solid contribution towards the fulfilment of the noble mission of the Red Cross. "

use made of the income of this Fund; and it is most appropriate that the initiative in this respect should have been taken by the Red Cross Society of Japan, and with the cordial agreement of the International Red Cross Committee which has so ably administered the Fund until now.

The suggestion was made by Prince Tokugawa, speaking from the Chair of the Conference, following the announcement of a fresh example of Imperial munificence. Her Majesty The Empress of Japan, and Her Majesty the Dowager Empress, marked their interest in the Conference by a donation of 100,000 yen for international Red Cross purposes, specifying that this sum should be added to the capital of the Fund established by Their Illustrious Predecessor.

This generous gesture came as the climax of a series of examples, all showing how deep and how genuine is the interest felt by the entire Japanese people, from the Throne to the cottage, in the international as well as in the national work of the Red Cross. His Majesty The Emperor received representatives of every delegation in audience. Her Majesty The Empress, besides appearing at the audience, sent a personal message of greeting to the Conference, and graciously authorized the attendance of the foreign delegates when She delivered Her annual address, on October 16th, to the members of the Japanese Red Cross. His Imperial Highness Prince Kan-in, who is Honorary President of the Red Cross Society of Japan, attended the opening session in person, and extended hospitality to the whole body of delegates. Many members of the Conference were presented personally to him and to H.I.H. Prince Chichibu.

Much space would be necessary to tell in detail of all the manifestations by which the Red Cross Society of Japan, and its supporters in Tokyo and other centres, showed their friendliness towards the visiting delegates from abroad, and their sense of the importance attaching to the first International Red Cross Conference ever held in the Orient. The visitors were privileged to visit, in addition to Imperial Palaces and Gardens which are rarely if ever opened to public view, the magnificent homes of two of Japan's greatest financial magnates, Baron Mitsui and Baron Iwasaki. Through the kindness of Prince Tokugawa, President of the Japanese Red Cross and of the Conference, they were given opportunity to witness Nô dances, Kabuki plays, and other artistic spectacles peculiarly Japanese in their grace and rhythmic beauty. The Japanese Government itself participated directly both in the official proceedings and in the social festivities connected with the Conference; the Prime Minister and several members of his Cabinet attended the opening session on October 20th, and entertained members of all the delegations at a magnificent banquet two days later.

The prefectural and municipal authorities showed themselves equally hospitable, not only in Tokyo and in Yokohama, but in all the other towns visited by any delegate or group of delegates before and after the Conference. Mention could be made of scores of other individuals and organizations whose participation contributed to make the Conference a success. The jurists who attended have no doubt carried away with them a specially vivid recollection of the work of the First Commission, which, under Prof. Nolf's assured chairmanship, worked steadily and expeditiously through the programme which had been so carefully prepared for it by Mr. Sidney Brown on behalf of the International Red Cross Committee. The attendance at all the Commission meetings was unusually numerous; but the most crowded room of all was that in which Col. Draudt directed, with the efficiency born of his long Red Cross experience and with Dr. Sand assisting him as Secretary, the deliberations of the Second Commission. This Commission considered successively questions of organization, disaster relief, health and welfare activities, and the rôle of the Red Cross as an effective factor making for international peace. The initiative in proposing a resolution on this last subject came from the Soviet delegation, and the formula ultimately adopted followed very closely the terms of Mr. Rakovsky's initial suggestion.

The nurse delegates who were present in Tokyo will also have had their own special recollections to carry away with them. The Nursing Commission, with Mrs. Rome (the British Red Cross delegate) in the chair and Mrs. Inouye acting as secretary, was the first of the Commissions to report to the plenary session, and its report was one of those to which the closest attention was accorded. Miss Hagiwara, who for many years past has directed the nursing activities of the Red Cross Society of Japan, was in a very special sense the hostess of this section of the Conference, the moral authority of which was enhanced by the presence of Mlle Odier, delegate of the International Red Cross Committee.

As has already been mentioned, the delegates to the Conference numbered some two hundred and fifty. This figure includes an American delegation of sixty-one persons—far the largest individual delegation that has ever gone from one country to another for an International Red Cross Conference. Of the fifty-odd countries represented, a certain number, of course, as is usual on the occasion of such conferences, were represented by proxy or through the kind offices of the diplomats representing their

countries. Specially noteworthy, however, is the fact that so many and such distinguished representatives came to Japan from among the Red Cross leaders actively engaged in Red Cross work in far distant countries.

From Europe came H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, President of the German Red Cross, who twice acted as the spokesman of the whole body of delegates to voice their appreciation of the welcome extended to them; Col. Draudt, Vice-Chairman of the German Red Cross and of the Board of Governors of the League; the President of the Belgian Red Cross, Prof. Nolf; Col. Favre, Vice-President of the International Red Cross Committee with four members of the Committee; and other outstanding Red Cross people from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

There was an unusually strong delegation headed by Mr. Rakovsky and Mme Moirova, Vice-President of the Soviet Alliance of Red Cross and Red Cross Societies. All the British Dominions were represented, and India sent as many as seven delegates. Six Red Cross representatives were present from Siam, and nearly a dozen delegates from the Philippine Islands were included in the American group.

Finally, among the Latin-American countries, mention must be made of the unusually distinguished personalities who composed the Brazilian and Peruvian delegations, and of the presence of the Presidents of the Red Cross Societies of Nicaragua and Salvador.

It will be recalled that the Brussels Conference charged the national Society acting as host of the Conference with the responsibility of summarizing the reports of national Societies and choosing a rapporteur to present them. This task was entrusted by the Japanese Red Cross to Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General of the League.

If this article should stop here, every member of the Conference who read it would undoubtedly exclaim that the most vivid of all their memories has been left unmentioned. It is because of the outstanding role which the Junior members of the Red Cross Society of Japan played in this Conference that the mention of them has been kept until the last. It is true that they played no part in the official work of the Conference, although the Fourth Commission, with Phya Rajanakul in the chair and Mr. Milsom as Secretary, debated some of the fundamental problems of the Junior Red Cross, and its deliberations were followed by a large number of participants with passionate interest; but the Japaness Juniors dominated the Conference from the outside.

They were there in hundreds to greet delegates when they arrived and to salute them on their departure. Their waving flags, their broad smiles and their ringing ''Banzai'' were a feature of every day's travel for those delegates who toured outside the capital. And of the deeply moving character of the Junior demonstration held in Hibiya Park on October 25th it is difficult to write, because it left every one of the foreign delegates who attended it with a lump in his throat. There were five thousand children there—most of them of course from Tokyo and the surrounding districts; but every prefecture throughout the Japanese Empire had been invited to send at least one or two of its Juniors to meet the Red Cross delegates from abroad and participate in the welcome given to them; and it was easy to see that they appreciated it as a privilege. Something in their attitude, in their enthusiasm, in their open-heartedness communicated itself to everyone present. The keynote of the Conference was struck that afternoon. As the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha said at Prince Kan-in's luncheon a day or two earlier, it was manifest then that ''in Red Cross work, all see eye to eye, and all work shoulder to shoulder''.

It was deeply regretted, of course, that not all the leaders in Red Cross work who are familiar figures in international conferences could be present in Tokyo. Senator Ciraolo, President of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, who has sat for Italy at many Conferences, was especially missed. But most deeply missed of all was Mr. Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee, who was unavoidably prevented at the last moment from going to Japan. In Mr. Huber's absence it was to Col. Favre, who represented him so worthily, to Prince Tokugawa, and to Judge Payne, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League, that the Conference looked for leadership. Judge Payne, despite his protests, was called upon again and again to act as the spokesman of the foreign delegates, and he acquitted himself of this task with all his customary eloquence.

The holding of an International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo was regarded by many, when Prince Tokugawa's invitation was accepted four years ago, as an audacious experiment. Every nerve was strained by the Red Cross Society of Japan, by the International Red Cross Committee and by the League, to ensure that the experiment should succeed. The efforts made for this purpose have been crowned with an unqualified success, the effects of which will be felt immediately not in Japan only, not in the Far East only, but in a revitalization of Red Cross work throughout the world.

ROUND THE WORLD WITH THE RED CROSS

Summary of Reports submitted to the XVth International Red Cross Conference

FOUR years ago, in Brussels, the XIVth International Red Cross Conference laid down a new procedure with regard to the reports of national Societies. It was then resolved that, in the interests of clearness and brevity, a rapporteur should be appointed by future Conferences to boil down the reports to their simplest expression and to present a combined summary of them at one of the plenary sessions.

Following this procedure, Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, made a digest of the reports submitted to the Tokyo Conference and read it out to the assembled delegates. A full reproduction of his summary follows.

"The summary which I am about to read to you will give necessarily an incomplete picture of Red Cross work in the world today. Not all Societies have been able to send reports to this Conference, and of those which have done so a considerable number submitted them much later than the date which had been suggested. Indeed several of the reports to which I shall be called upon to allude only came to hand within the last few days. Time to digest them adequately has consequently been lacking and I must ask the indulgence of the Conference if my report for this reason is more superficial and less carefully planned than I should have liked to make it.

"It has seemed to me that the best way to proceed in preparing this statement was to take the Societies successively, on a geographical basis. With your permission I shall therefore begin by a reference to the work of that very fine, very enterprising Society which is the gracious and generous host of this Conference.

Japan.

"The Red Cross of Japan, which owes so much to the High Patronage of the Imperial House and which can fairly claim that it enjoys the support and appreciation of the whole nation, has every reason to be proud of the advance it has made since 1930. The Society now shows a membership of 2,700,000 adults, of whom 170,000 are new members, induced to join following the institution of 'Red Cross Day' in Japan. Between 1930 and 1933 the disaster sufferers who received aid from the Red Cross Society of Japan numbered 3,300. An activity not previously attempted in Japan—the institution of first-aid posts on highways—was started during this period, four experimental posts being set up; and the success of this experience leads the Society to anticipate developing it on a nation-wide scale. Besides this, 1,300 new first-aid chests have been distributed.

"As examples of the health work of the Society may be cited the treatment given to 13,000 tuberculosis patients and to 36,000 expectant mothers. The statistics of consultations given in the Society's child health centres show 18,000 such consultations every year.

"Two new nursing schools have been opened in connexion with hospitals, and the number of the Society's nurses has risen by 1,100 to a total of 6,300. As from the present year the educational standard for Red Cross nurses has been raised, and only girls who have finished secondary school are admitted as probationers in Red Cross nursing schools.

"The Junior Red Cross in Japan shows 1,200 new groups and 450,000 new members. The total Junior membership in the country is now over two million, divided among 7,300 groups. The active participation of the Japanese Juniors in disaster relief work is an important development to be noted. Since 1930 they have collected 37,000 Yen for disaster victims and made 850,000 gifts in kind to disaster sufferers. As regards international school correspondence, the quality has continuously improved. The number of exchanges each year is about 2,000 and the countries with which correspondence is carried on has risen to 34.

"Since there is no report from China and since the work of the Red Cross in the Philippine Islands will be referred to in connexion with the American Red Cross, I now turn to the report from Siam.

Siam.

"The Siamese Red Cross, under the High Patronage of the King and the Queen of Siam, has continued its work, of which the outstanding feature is the maintenance of the Chulalongkorn hospital at Bangkok. The Somdej hospital, presented to the Red Cross by the Queen Mother, has been extended by the addition of the Empress Shôken Pavilion, built with an allocation made to the Siamese Red Cross from the Empress Shôken Fund. The Siamese Society's nine health centres have shown increased activity and the training of nurses and public health nurses has continued on satisfactory lines. The Saovabha Institute, which ranks high among bacteriological and serological institutes, has added to its services in connexion with rabies and venereal diseases and has developed its work in relation to vaccines and serums for the treatment of snake bites. The Junior Red Cross in Siam has been re-organized with a view to providing children of different ages with suitable programmes of activity. Each Junior now passes through three successive

stages in this respect. The Siamese Red Cross Day and Lottery are reported as having gained in popularity.

India.

"Turning to India, I must first refer to the sad loss which the Indian Red Cross has sustained through the death of Sir Claude Hill, who founded the Society 14 years ago and who subsequently rendered such eminent services to the international Red Cross as Director General of the League. The Indian Red Cross has instituted a Red Cross Day, but the day chosen is not the same throughout the country. Each province makes its own arrangements in this respect. Important progress is being made in co-ordinating the work of the Red Cross in India with that of other humanitarian institutions. The Red Cross now gives special attention to the protection of mothers and children, to popular health instruction, tuberculosis work and co-operation with hospitals. The Society's work for disaster victims has been placed on an organized basis and it has been able to render services which were highly appreciated at the time of the Bihar earthquake. Mention must also be made of the growing Junior membership of the Indian Red Cross, which is in the highest degree encouraging.

Turkey.

"The only other Society in Asia from which we have a report is the Turkish Red Crescent. The close co-operation of this Society with the Turkish Government is attested by the fact that its President is the Minister of Health and Social Work, and that the Secretary General of the Red Crescent is a high official of the Health and Social Work Department. The Red Crescent has been able recently to increase its resources through the sale of special stamps, the organization of a Flower Day and by special privileges granted to it in connexion with the sale of playing cards and mineral waters. A large part of the available resources of the Society have had to be devoted to disaster relief. But at the same time the Red Crescent has found it possible to re-organize and enlarge its nursing schools, adding to them a home for sick nurses. The Society has also increased its activities in connexion with child welfare, tuberculosis, malaria, trachoma and cancer. The Turkish Red Crescent conducts an employment agency through which poor girls are able to obtain work and has begun to build up a Junior membership. Funds obtained through the Turkish Juniors have made it possible to provide meals for undernourished school children.

Australia.

"Returning now to the Pacific region, we may next refer to the Australian Red Cross whose work has been mainly in the field of help to disabled exsoldiers. At the same time the Australian Red Cross makes generous contributions to hospitals and to public health nursing services, which are of special value in territories where people live isolated and far from each other. In Victoria a blood transfusion service has been set up. The Junior Red Cross records a membership of 90,000 school children and of its many activities should be mentioned the maintenance of three homes for invalid children and a seaside colony. Special attention has been given by the Junior Red Cross in Australia to sufferers from infantile paralysis. The Australian Juniors correspond with children in 22 other countries. Interesting experiments have been tried in Australia with a view to bridging the gap between Junior and adult Red Cross membership.

New Zealand.

"We have no report from New Zealand, but it should be said that the New Zealand Red Cross has obtained official recognition from the International Red Cross Committee since the last International Red Cross Conference, so that we may look for the development of many new activities in this country.

U. S. A.

"The American Red Cross, with its 4,000,000 adult members and more than 6,600,000 Juniors, has submitted a report which shows that its work continues to develop in numerous fields. Among its outstanding activities may be cited the teaching of first aid, life-saving and home hygiene, work for the blind and for ex-soldiers, rural nursing and disaster relief. The number of volunteers enrolled is 70,000, and with their help the American Red Cross has carried out a stupendous piece of work, distributing among those who needed help 85,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,000 bales of cotton. The administrative cost of this immense operation amounted to less than one per cent. of the value of the goods distributed. The distribution lasted 17 months, and the efficiency with which it was done brought to the American Red Cross great credit.

"A special report appears among the papers of the Conference on the work of the Philippines chapter. The Junior Red Cross in the Philippines during the single year 1933 provided dentistry facilities for 660,000 children. The Red Cross has taken over new responsibilities in connexion with lepers. It has constructed model dwellings and civic centres, and is developing popular health institutions throughout the Islands. The 1,500,000 Philippine Juniors represent one-twelfth of the total Junior membership of the world.

Canada.

"The Canadian Red Cross is another Society whose work deserves more than passing mention. Its report shows that while continuing its work for ex-soldiers, the Red Cross in Canada is also continuing to give invaluable service through nursing and relief work; and its Junior

membership, which now totals 290,000 divided among 9,210 branches, has unusually important and valuable activities. It boasts a unique activity in the form of the sea-port nurseries conducted since 1920, and its system of outpost hospitals is now considered to have passed the experimental stage and established itself as a permanent asset to the country. The Society has this year begun first aid work on highways, and the number of registered nurses on its rolls for emergency service now is almost 1,000.

"Among the Latin American Societies we have reports from Cuba, Peru and Paraguay.

Cuba.

The Cuban Red Cross has been active in the formation of ambulance detachments. It has set up first-aid posts and life-saving services on sea beaches and opened a special service for aid to prisoners comprising an information bureau, a food and garment department, a correspondence office and a medical aid service. During the recent Cuban troubles the Red Cross gave first aid to the injured and the Society's central dispensary has handled over 80,000 cases of sickness. Any members of this Conference who know Havana will remember the magnificent building in which the dispensary and the headquarters of the Cuban Red Cross are established.

Paraguay.

"The Paraguayan Red Cross boasts 152 local committees, a membership of over 16,000 and an annual budget of 4,000,000 pesos. In addition to disaster relief work, the Society has undertaken, with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, a highly successful campaign against hookworm. The Society has also been active in training nurses, founding child welfare centres and co-operating in connexion with the medical instruction of school children. Its plans include the provision of facilities for the care of expectant mothers and the provision of scholarships to enable suitable women to take midwifery classes. The Society is also anxious to establish a system for placing on the land invalids, cripples and blind persons.

Peru.

"In Peru the national Red Cross Society, which was re-organized in 1933, has been busy with assistance to disaster victims and has also subsidized child welfare work, set up school canteens, and first aid posts on the seashore, provided facilities for training nurses and developed an active Junior Red Cross movement. The Peruvian Junior Red Cross has had its own Junior periodical since 1932, and the number of Junior sections in the country has grown since 1931 from four to 54.

"It cannot but be regretted that we have no reports before us on the work of the other Red Cross Societies in the American Continents. The activity of these Societies, the unselfish service given by their leaders and the growing popularity of the Red Cross ideal among the public in Latin America are, however, familiar to all who are concerned with the international phase of the Red Cross movement.

Great Britain.

"Turning to Europe we must first refer to the report of the British Red Cross, whose work continues to be of the utmost value. Of special interest are its information service for hospitals, its hospital library, its blood transfusion services, its three orthopædic clinics and its rheumatism clinic.

"The British Red Cross ambulance service includes over 350 motor vehicles. The Society supplies first-aid detachments to meet the requirements of public meetings and of persons engaged on seasonal work such as hop-picking and herring fishing. The report speaks of the first steps taken by the British Red Cross in connexion with air ambulances and gives some interesting examples of original work in the Junior Red Cross field.

Norway.

"Of the Scandinavian countries only the Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies have submitted reports. The Norwegian Red Cross maintains a large hospital and a sanatorium. During the past four years two new hospitals and six new cottage hospitals have been established, in addition to valuable maternity homes and homes for retired nurses. Nurses' training is provided from six different centres. As regards popular health institutions, it is to be noted that a pamphlet on this subject has been placed by the Red Cross in the hands of every primary school pupil in Norway. Health exhibitions have been arranged in several different towns and a campaign has been undertaken against tuberculosis and venereal diseases. Highway first-aid work has been organized, ambulance facilities improved and public baths opened by the Norwegian Red Cross. A blood transfusion service has recently been set up. The Norwegian Junior Red Cross is developing rapidly. Special pride is felt by the Norwegian Society—which takes particular interest in the health and welfare of seamen—in the hospital-ship 'Viking'. The Society maintains dispensaries in the different Norwegian ports and has published a manual for the use of ships carrying no doctor on board. This manual provided the basis for the manual recently published by the League in French, the publication of which was made possible through the generosity of Mr. T. E. Steen, representative of the Norwegian Red Cross in Paris.

Sweden.

"Very great progress in the development of Red Cross activity is reported from Sweden, for 175 new local sections have been established and 35,000 new members enrolled. The

Society's membership represents 2 per cent. of the entire population of the country. The Red Cross institutions in Sweden, which numbered 190 four years ago, are now 390, including hospitals, maternity hospitals, convalescent homes, holiday colonies, public baths, first-aid posts, seamen's information bureaus, etc. The Swedish Red Cross has provided dental treatment for 8,000 school children and meals for 17,000. The Society maintains 200 ambulances and an air ambulance service of the highest interest.

"The Red Cross is also active in Sweden in connexion with popular health. Special mention must be made of the two supplementary reports submitted by the Swedish Red Cross—one on air ambulances and the other on child feeding. Both are of great technical interest and at the same time moving reading.

Germany.

"The German Red Cross was re-organized last year. Its report shows a membership of 1,360,000, including 267,000 persons trained and organized in first aid detachments. During the single year 1933, these detachments gave their assistance to more than 2,000,000 cases. The Society boasts 10,000 nurses, working in 427 Red Cross institutions of various kinds, which provide beds for 20,000 patients. The German Red Cross further maintains 2,300 dispensaries, 2,000 crêches, day nurseries, kindergartens, soup kitchens, etc. These figures may give some idea of the importance of the contribution made by the Red Cross in Germany to public welfare. Reference should also be made to the first-aid posts set up by the German Red Cross on highways, in mountain districts and at bathing places. The Junior Red Cross is active; the voluntary aids of the German Red Cross are numbered by thousands; and the German Red Cross Day is now a regular yearly institution. The Red Cross is recognized in Germany as one of the four bodies which are charged with the administration of private social work, and the Society is in close co-operative relationship with the national bodies working in the popular health field.

Belgium.

"In Belgium co-operation between the Red Cross and Government services is provided for in the statutes of the national Red Cross Society. The Director General of Army Medical Services and the head of the Health Department of the Government are both *ex officio* Vice-Presidents of the Belgian Red Cross. This Society has made important progress since 1930, and this progress is reflected in the ever-growing success of the yearly 'Red Cross Week'. This has now become a national event. The local sections of the Belgian Red Cross are now 220, and its membership is 100,000. The Society has awarded certificates to 14,000 voluntary aids and has 60,000 Junior members.

"Among the points in the report to which I would like to draw attention, I should include the opening of a second health centre, the organization of 500 first-aid posts on highways and an agreement entered into with the railway administration and the shipping authorities to provide for the rapid intervention of the Red Cross in railway and shipping accidents.

"The Belgian Red Cross has now what may almost be described as a monopoly of the motor ambulance services in the country, which are divided up between 33 different centres. A blood transfusion service has been established in Brussels and the Belgian Junior Red Cross now maintains playgrounds (staffed by trained workers). It also trains Juniors, gives first aid in accidents and is working on the problem of bridging the gap between Junior and adult membership.

"In the Belgian Congo, the Red Cross is providing medical assistance to the natives and carrying on anti-leprosy work on a large scale.

France.

"In France the three Societies which constitute the French Red Cross are performing valuable service in the training of nurses and have recently taken a new initiative by training nurses for air ambulance work. The activities of the three Societies continue to be multiple, including child welfare and tuberculosis work, the development of rural hygiene, aid to the unemployed, highway first-aid organization and disaster relief. The Junior Red Cross is also making progress in France.

"The vitality and enthusiasm of the French Red Cross is evidenced by the fact that the institutions conducted in the country under the Red Cross flag number 3,000. Nor should the excellent work which is done in the French colonies be forgotten.

Spain.

"Turning to Spain we may note, from the documentation furnished by the Spanish Red Cross, that the statutes of this Society were revised in 1933, and that under the new rules the Society is officially authorized to develop its humanitarian work on a very extensive scale and in a great number of different fields. Under the direction of an energetic central committee and with the co-operation of numerous local committees, the Red Cross in Spain is continuously increasing the number of its hospitals, sanatoria, dispensaries, ambulances, first-aid posts and medical store houses. The Spanish Red Cross is active in training nurses and nurses' aids, in popular health instruction, and in building up Junior Red Cross organization. As an indication of the value of the work of the Red Cross in Spain, it will perhaps suffice to quote the figure given for the cases of all kinds handled in the splendid dispensary maintained by the Society in Madrid. This number is 140,000 a year.

Italy.

"From the Italian Red Cross we have received a number of copies of a report that is beautifully presented in addition to being full of impressive and valuable information. We find that the Italian Red Cross continues to progress with the development of its tuberculosis and malaria work, with first-aid services and the training of nurses. The most modern kind of technique has been introduced in the Italian Red Cross sanatoria, and in the Society's cure stations, surgical and orthopædic institutions, preventoria, summer colonies, malaria stations, school medical services, first-aid posts and motor ambulance services. The promptitude and admirable organization of the Italian Red Cross in the disaster relief field is widely known. The Society's material has been standardized and increased in quantity; its central pharmacy makes up millions of prescriptions every year. More than 2,000,000 home visits are made by Red Cross visiting nurses in Italy, and the Junior membership of the Society numbers 1,500,000. Artistically illustrated publications issued by the Italian Red Cross Society carry the message of the Red Cross and the ideals associated with the improvement of health to every corner of the country.

Hungary.

"The Hungarian Red Cross report shows progress both on the organization side and in the extent of the Society's activities. Among the latter should be mentioned highway first aid posts, nursing schools, a Red Cross hospital, tuberculosis dispensaries, venereal disease dispensaries, baths, lotteries, distribution of layettes, the issue of food, clothing and shoes to the needy, the organization of school medical inspection, case work in international social service cases, etc. In Budapest the Red Cross employs 62 social workers who have received 10 months' special training. Four night shelters have been established and 74 homes for the aged. The Hungarian Junior Red Cross maintains a convalescent home, a forest school, school workshops and a social service of its own. One of its outstanding activities aims at assisting afforestation schemes and 100,000 trees have been planted by Hungarian Juniors during the past three years. The Junior Red Cross in Hungary has taken up Mother's Day as a festival and through international school correspondence it is in relationship with 22 other countries.

"Annexed to the Hungarian report are two proposals which the Hungarian Red Cross desires to lay before this Conference. The first of these proposals suggests that the birthday of Henri Dunant should be celebrated as 'Red Cross Day' all over the world every year. The second proposal relates to the problem of bridging the gap between adult and Junior membership. Many Societies have had this problem under consideration for some years past and it seems important that action in regard to it should be taken internationally at an early date.

Austria.

"In Austria the principal activities of the Red Cross are first aid, tuberculosis work and the maintenance of dispensaries. One third of the total number of dispensaries in the country are conducted by the Austrian Red Cross, which also has two splendid sanatoria and a convalescent home. Special attention has been given by the Red Cross of Austria to helping mothers in childbirth and to assisting poor children. The Austrian Junior Red Cross is an active and flourishing body.

Yugoslavia.

"Before speaking of the work of the Yugoslav Red Cross, I would beg permission to express the deepest sympathy with the Yugoslav nation on the occasion of the recent terrible events which have deprived Yugoslavia of her Sovereign in such tragic circumstances. I am sure I may say on behalf of all the members of the Conference that we extend our most sincere sympathy to the representative of Yugoslavia.

"The Yugoslav Red Cross, like so many others, can boast a constantly increasing membership and the Junior Red Cross now extends to a very large proportion of the entire school population of the country. Among the Society's activities special mention should be made of the nursing school at Belgrade and of the orphanages and cure stations maintained by the Society, which also contributes to a great number of other valuable projects and is particularly active in disaster relief work.

Greece.

"The Greek Red Cross has completed its organization with the establishment of its hospital and continues extending its branches. It maintains a training school for hospital and public health nurses. Its hospital operates 220 beds and has most complete medical and surgical sections. First aid and life saving are carried on at the beaches. In addition a sanatorium is maintained with a fully equipped X-ray installation. The application of B. C. G. vaccine is used as a preventive against tuberculosis. The Greek Red Cross membership is constantly increasing. It is in the closest possible co-operation with all national, private and governmental institutions.

Czechoslovakia.

"Passing to Czechoslovakia we find that the Red Cross, under the vigorous leadership of Dr. Masarykova, has also widened and developed its activities. The Czechoslovak Red Cross conducts more than 400 institutions of various kinds, including a social service school, a shelter for emigrants, a night shelter in Prague, a club

for apprentices, children's homes, health centres, etc. The Red Cross is associated with a health demonstration which has been organized in Prague.

"The Czechoslovak Red Cross helps to find employment for apprentices, organizes samaritan detachments and arranges for the transportation and care of the sick and injured, and of disaster sufferers generally. The Society employs public health nurses, and social service workers as home visitors, conducts popular health instruction on a large scale, and is active in nutrition work, besides giving training in home economics.

"The Red Cross Truce, which has been conducted at Easter each year for the past 11 years, is a magnificent and inspiring example. The membership of the Society numbers a quarter of a million adults and half a million Juniors.

Latvia.

"Going north again, we come to the report of the Latvian Red Cross, which, like some others already referred to, derives part of its income from lotteries and from the sale of playing cards. This Society conducts seven sanatoria, 58 health centres, two nursing schools (which now give three-year courses), workrooms for the manufacture of artificial limbs, a motor ambulance service and a medical supply depôt. Nine hospitals are wholly maintained by the Latvian Red Cross, and the Society contributes to the maintenance of two others. There are 20,000 Latvian Juniors divided into 566 groups, so that one third of all the schools in the country have now accepted Junior membership. The Latvian Juniors have organized a summer colony, an employment bureau for boys and girls when they leave primary school, a service of hot lunches for poor children, a film library, and sewing and handicraft classes.

"The Latvian Red Cross helps to maintain the Riga Hygiene Museum and has been active in connexion with help to the unemployed.

U. S. S. R.

"Finally, in this circuit of the globe, we come to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, where work on a very extensive scale indeed is carried on by the nine Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, which are banded together in an alliance. These nine Societies have a total membership of 5,500,000 as against something under 2,000,000 four years ago. The 'Young Friends of the Red Cross', divided into 88,000 groups, comprise 900,000 children between 10 and 16 years of age. The budget of the Alliance for 1934 reaches the imposing total of 145,000,000 roubles. The Societies making up the Alliance maintain 145 hospitals, 1,000 polyclinics, 85 sanatoria and rest homes, 700 disinfection stations, 200 pharmacies, 500 depôts of medical material, 80,000 health posts in industrial institutions and 100,000 village health centres.

"Activities on this vast scale have been rendered possible through a vigorous campaign by which men women and children throughout the country have been induced to associate themselves in the work of the Red Cross. A part of the necessary resources is obtained through the commercial and industrial enterprises conducted by the Red Cross itself which, for example, maintains barbers' shops and through them helps to propagate sound health habits. The Red Cross manufactures surgical instruments, and hospital and medical stores. Mention should also be made of the mobile medical units conducted by the Red Cross in the territory of the Soviet Union and of the Red Cross children's homes, crêches, laundries, bathing establishments and dispensaries for sailors. The Red Cross possesses squadrons of ambulance aeroplanes in addition to its ambulance trains and, if time allowed, yet further activities might be cited to illustrate the astonishing activity of the Red Cross in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Conclusion.

"You will all naturally realize that there are many gaps in the summary which you have just heard. I have said almost nothing of the work for war invalids and for ex-soldiers which is a leading activity of many Societies, nor have I spoken of the work done by the national Societies in preparation for the responsibilities which would fall upon them in case of war. Everybody is familiar, I think, with the great attention which is being given in many countries to the problem of protecting populations against chemical warfare, the building up of reserves of medical stores, the enrolment of nurses, etc. Similarly I can make only a passing reference here to the significant increase in the number of Societies which respond when disasters of unusual magnitude call for international assistance in the provision of relief to the disaster sufferers.

"I shall not attempt to draw any conclusions, unless it be to point out that we have every reason to be encouraged by the picture of the Red Cross activity given in the reports of the national Societies. In every country the Red Cross, working for the country and using the methods which seem best adapted to national and local conditions, is serving not only the country but the cause of all mankind. Of special value in this connexion is the close coordination which is to be observed between the work of the Red Cross and that of governmental and other private organizations. The Red Cross, true to its mission, continues to seek out men and women of good will, to give them opportunities for service, and to lead them in the path marked out by the ideal which the founders of the Red Cross, and their successors, have made that of mankind".

Resolutions

of the XVth International Red Cross Conference

I. Approval of I. R. C. C. Report.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Having taken cognizance of the general report of the International Red Cross Committee,

Notes with satisfaction the care with which the Committee has carried out the mandates entrusted to it,

Gives general approval to the initiatives taken by the Committee,

And confirms the mandates given to the Committee by the previous Conferences.

II. Competition for Medical Personnel.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Considering the difficulty of arranging for an International Competition for Medical and Auxiliary Personnel,

And considering the extraordinary expenses which have had to be borne by the International Red Cross Committee during the last financial year,

Assigns to the International Committee, without reserve, the capital sum together with interest to date, which was allocated to the International Red Cross Committee in 1927 from the Empress Shôken Fund for the organization of a Competition for Medical and Auxiliary Personnel.

III. I. R. C. C. Foundation.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

In view of the report submitted to it by the Council of the International Red Cross Committee Foundation,

Gives full approval to the constitution of this Foundation, which was formed on May 1st, 1931,

And invites the Governments which are parties to the Geneva Convention to follow the example of the Swiss Confederation and to grant to the Foundation subventions sufficient to bring the total fund up to the figure of three million Swiss francs.

IV. Nominations to Council of Foundation.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Confirms up to the time of the meeting of the Sixteenth International Red Cross Conference the Standing Commission's nominations of the Marquis de Casa Valdès and Mr. Goldschmidt to represent the national Red Cross Societies on the Council of the International Red Cross Committee Foundation.

V. Approval of League's Report.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Noting with satisfaction that the League of Red Cross Societies has continued to follow a policy conducive to the continued development of Red Cross work nationally and internationally, and has thereby contributed to make the work which the Red Cross does for the alleviation of human suffering an asset of ever-growing importance to humanity,

And considering the great moral value, in such critical times as those through which the world is now passing, of regular contact and co-operation between the leaders of the Red Cross movement in all countries,

Approves the general report of the League,

Expresses to the Board of Governors of the League its earnest thanks, and expresses the hope that the League will continue, as in the past, to be a source of constant inspiration and stimulus to its Member Societies.

VI. Extension of Junior Red Cross

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Expressing its satisfaction with the development of the Junior Red Cross, which is playing an increasingly important part in the physical and moral training of boys and girls and constitutes a valuable pledge for the future of the Red Cross movement throughout the world,

Considering that the creation of a Junior Section in each national Red Cross Society is the first step which should be taken in establishing the Junior Red Cross and that each such Section should aim at enrolling all primary and secondary school pupils in the country,

Considering also that most national Societies now have Junior Sections, and that they have been able to judge of the value of the activities of these Sections for the Red Cross as a whole.

Recommends that the national Societies support and extend the activities of their Junior Sections by all the means at their disposal, and that Societies which have not already done so, organize Junior Sections without delay, in conformity with the directions given in the XIVth Circular of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies, basing themselves upon the experience of other Societies and upon the advice of the League Secretariat.

VII. Propaganda.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Urges that the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies should continue to compile and issue propaganda material of every practical kind and recommend it to all Red Cross Societies, with due consideration to local conditions in each country.

VIII. Junior Red Cross and Health.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Recognizing that Junior Red Cross members, inspired by the ideals of the Red Cross, are learning to regard the cultivation of good health as a form of practical good citizenship by which they are enabled to render service to their country and to others throughout the world,

Recommends that the national Red Cross Societies endeavour to preserve and further the moral or spiritual basis of these activities, so that the Junior Red Cross may continue to render its unique service to the health of the world.

IX. Red Cross Book for Children.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

In consideration of the proposal made by the Swedish Delegation at the Tenth International Conference,

And taking into account the preliminary studies already carried out by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies, with a view to the preparation of a booklet designed to acquaint boys and girls with the Geneva Convention and with the nature and activities of the Red Cross,

Requests the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies to prepare a booklet suited to children between the ages of ten and fourteen years, explaining the principles upon which the Geneva Convention is founded, and also describing essential facts about the Red Cross movement, its history and its accomplishments,

And further requests the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies to provide the national Red Cross Societies with such material as will eventually enable them to supply the educational authorities in their respective countries with a chapter on the Red Cross designed for insertion in school text-books.

X. International Understanding through J. R. C.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Realizing the value of the contribution made by the Junior Sections of national Red Cross Societies to the realization of the ideas expressed in the XXVth

Resolution of the Fourteenth International Red Cross Conference, relating to the Red Cross as a factor in promoting international friendship,

Noting with appreciation the resolution voted by the LIAISON COMMITTEE OF MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS giving credit to the Junior Red Cross which, through the cordial and co-operative relations which it establishes between the boys and girls in different countries, serves the cause of better international understanding,

Urges the national Societies to encourage their Junior Sections to extend their activities in this field, in the same spirit of racial, political and religious neutrality.

XI. Red Cross Work for Ex-Juniors.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Considering that, in the highest interest of the Red Cross it is important that boys and girls leaving Junior groups should not be lost to the Red Cross movement, but should continue to give active co-operation in Red Cross work,

And considering the resolution on this subject already adopted by the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies at its Thirteenth Meeting in 1932,

Noting in particular the encouraging experiences of certain national Red Cross Societies since that date in organizing former Juniors (in auxiliary councils and other volunteer groups) in University, business, industry and other walks of life, for the purpose of acting as counsellors of Junior Red Cross groups, as active Red Cross workers or as promoters of Junior Red Cross membership in schools not yet enrolled,

Recommends that national Red Cross Societies continue such experiments, striving to impress upon the minds of former Juniors that they are not only welcomed but needed by the Red Cross to help in meeting the increasingly grave problems which confront it in the modern world,

And further expresses the conviction that, if invited to do so on leaving school, former leaders of Junior Red Cross groups will show initiative in helping their national Societies to find a programme of activities calculated to hold their interest.

XII. Juniors at Conferences.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Noting with interest the excellent results obtained from the participation of Junior delegates in the Annual Convention of the American Red Cross,

Expresses the hope that this proceeding, the success of which has been more marked every year, may be adopted by other Societies, and may be extended to the international field on the occasion of future regional and International Red Cross Conferences.

XIII. Nightingale Medal.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference approves the following rules regarding the award of the Florence Nightingale Medal.

QUALIFICATIONS

1. The Florence Nightingale Medal may be awarded:

(*a*) To fully trained certificated nurses who have distinguished themselves in an exceptional manner by great devotion to sick or injured patients in time of war or of peace;

(*b*) To fully trained certificated matrons and to fully trained nurse organizers who have rendered exceptional service to the sick or injured in the direction or organization of institutions;

(*c*) To voluntary aids, properly enrolled in Red Cross service, who have distinguished themselves in an exceptional manner by great devotion to the sick or injured in time of war or public disaster;

(*d*) To nurses and voluntary aids in any of the above categories who have fallen on the Field of Honour.

DISTRIBUTION AND AWARD OF MEDALS

2. Medals will be distributed every two years.

3. Not more than thirty-six Medals may be distributed on each occasion. No minimum is laid down.

4. The privilege of presenting names is reserved exclusively to the Central Committees of national Red Cross Societies. No obligation rests, however, upon any Central Committee to present a name or names for each distribution of Medals.

5. The names proposed must be sent in so as to reach the International Red Cross Committee before March 1st of the year in which a distribution is made, so that the list may be published in time for May 12th, the birthday of Florence Nightingale.

6. The Medals are awarded by the International Red Cross Committee at its discretion.

7. The International Red Cross Committee will communicate its decisions by circular to the Central Committees of the national Societies in time for announcement by May 12th, and will forward to them as soon as possible the Medals and Diplomas to be presented to the recipients.

8. The recipients will be given their Medals in each country either by the Head of the State or by the President of the Central Committee of the national Red Cross Society, directly or indirectly. This ceremony will be carried out with the solemnity appropriate to the importance of the distinction.

FINAL CLAUSE

9. The statutes of the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund voted in Washington in 1912 remain valid, with the modifications resolved upon by subsequent Conferences.

The rules hitherto in force also remain valid except in so far as they are invalidated by the present rules.

XIV. Wearing of Nightingale Medal.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

In order to emphasize the value and high standing of the Florence Nightingale Medal,

Invites national Red Cross Societies to study, in collaboration with their respective Governments, proposals for rules regarding the wearing of this Medal by those to whom it is awarded, for the purpose of stressing its outstanding value.

XV. Nurses in Disaster Relief.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

In view of the report submitted by the League of Red Cross Societies on the rôle of nurses and voluntary aids in times of calamity,

Considering the importance of that rôle,

Recommends to the national Red Cross Societies

(1) To provide for the collaboration of competent, fully trained, certificated nurses in all permanent relief organizations dealing with the victims of disaster,

(2) To establish and keep up to date a roll of all the available nursing personnel in each country,

(3) To organize an efficient working plan for the recruiting and rapid mobilization of nurses and voluntary aids.

XVI. Training of Nurses.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Having studied the report submitted to it by the International Red Cross Committee,

Approves fully the conclusions of the said report concerning the training of nurses and voluntary aids for emergency service in times of war or disaster,

And expresses the hope that a conference of qualified experts may be held as soon as possible to study the principles of disaster relief nursing services.

XVII. Activities of Voluntary Aids.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

In order to derive fuller benefit from the co-operation of trained nurses and voluntary aids,

Asks the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Red Cross Committee to make a further study of the practical activities of voluntary aids in normal times, from the point of view of all Red Cross workers.

XVIII. Utility of Voluntary Aids.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Stressing the importance of the work done by voluntary aids in the past,

Urges those Red Cross Societies which have not as yet included them in their organization to consider the possibility of so doing.

XIX. International Relief Union.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Noting with keen satisfaction that the International Relief Union has now been fully constituted, and that the General Council of the Union held its inaugural meeting at Geneva in July 1933,

Having taken cognizance of the report of the International Relief Union,

Addresses its thanks to the Executive Committee of the Union for this clear statement of its views of the rôle of national Societies and of the International Red Cross bodies in the working of the Union, and to Colonel Draudt for the valuable supplementary information he has supplied,

Expresses its satisfaction with the action taken by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies in defining, by agreements satisfactory to all concerned, the responsibilities assumed by them on the Union's behalf,

Expresses the hope that the national Red Cross Societies of countries whose Governments are members of the Union will find it possible to establish analogous agreements on the national plane with their respective Governments,

And, regretting the absence of Senator Ciraolo, promoter of the Union and President of the Executive Committee, addresses to him cordial congratulations on the progress made, with the effective support of Signor Mussolini, Head of the Italian Government, towards the realization of his generous conception.

XX. Regional Conferences.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Noting with approval that during the past four years the number of national Red Cross Societies and the aggregate of their membership have continued to show progressive increase,

Expresses its appreciation to all who have contributed to strengthen the movement by their leadership both in the national and in the international field,

Expresses the hope that this development will continue, and in particular that the Red Cross Societies of countries possessing overseas dependencies or administering Mandated Territories will continue to give special attention to the possibilities which the Red Cross offers as a means of protecting the health and improving the conditions of subject populations,

Requests the International Red Cross Committee to study jointly with the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies the question of Red Cross development in Territories under Mandate, and to transmit to the national Societies concerned their recommendations regarding the lines upon which Red Cross development in such territories can best be stimulated,

And, recognizing that regional Red Cross Conferences are of outstanding value during a period characterized by an important evolution in Red Cross work, which is occurring as the result of changes in social and economic conditions, expresses the hope that the League of Red Cross Societies will go forward with its regular programme of regional conferences in close consultation with the national Societies concerned in each case.

XXI. Third Pan-American Conference.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Noting with keen satisfaction the recommendation adopted by the Seventh American International Conference held at Montevideo in December 1933, to the effect that Governments should give their support to their respective national Red Cross Societies especially in respect to their educational work and their health and relief work;

Congratulating the Brazilian Government and the Brazilian Red Cross, and also the League of Red Cross Societies, on the decision taken to assemble the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1935 under the auspices of the League;

Expresses the hope that the success of this Conference may be assured, through the effective participation of all the national Societies of the Americas and the active co-operation of the League Secretariat.

XXII. Red Cross Truce.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Having taken cognizance of the report of the International Commission for the Study of the Red Cross Truce, and notably of the resolution adopted by that Commission on April 14, 1933,

Thanks the members of the Commission for their report and for the careful study which they have given to this important question,

Requests the national Red Cross Societies to examine with special care the conclusions of the Commission and the possibility of associating themselves therewith,

Considering the Truce as an effective means of promoting international understanding and co-operation, expresses the hope that all national Societies which decide to adapt to the conditions prevailing in their own countries the methods successfully practised by the Czechoslovak Red Cross, will afford opportunities to representatives of the International Red Cross Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies for following their work in this field,

And addresses to the President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross renewed congratulations on her inspiring initiative.

XXIII. The Red Cross and the Press.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Considering the paramount importance of the press for a better understanding between the nations and the maintenance of good relations between them,

Recognizes the usefulness of the initiative taken by the Swedish Red Cross at times when the peaceful relations between the nations are threatened,

And expresses the hope that it will be possible to find a practical solution to the problems resulting from that initiative.

XIV. Prevention of War.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Having regard to the resolutions of earlier International Red Cross Conferences, and especially to Resolutions VII of the Eleventh (Geneva) and XXV of the Fourteenth (Brussels) International Conferences, declaring that the Red Cross, without losing sight of its usual wartime and peacetime activities, must exert every effort, within the sphere of its attributions, to prevent war,

And considering that the progress made in the technique of warfare creates ever-increasing difficulties for the traditional activities of the Red Cross,

Expresses the hope that all national Red Cross Societies, while continuing, as during the past, to

spare no effort in order to safeguard the lives of millions of men, to protect other millions from suffering and privations, as well as to prevent catastrophes which threaten to destroy the intellectual and material wealth accumulated through the centuries, will amplify their action against war and in favour of a better understanding between nations by every means at their disposal.

XXV. Popular Health Instruction.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Recognizing the importance of the health and welfare work accomplished by the national Red Cross Societies,

Taking into consideration the fact that the nature and extent of these activities are determined by national and local circumstances,

Recognizes that the usefulness of the Red Cross in this field lies largely in educating the public, in experimenting with new methods, in promoting the co-ordination of the work of governmental services and voluntary agencies, and in bridging existing gaps, using for this purpose a specially trained personnel.

XXVI. Facilities and Exemptions.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Recalling that the Final Act of the Geneva Diplomatic Conference of 1929, in its Vth Resolution, pointed out the great desirability of all facilities and exemptions being accorded to national Red Cross Societies,

Requests national Societies to approach their respective Governments with a view to obtaining from them that, in application of this principle, the transport of relief material from one country to another through the Red Cross shall be facilitated and exempted from charges.

XXVII. Health of Seamen.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Recommends the world-wide use of the manual published in French by the League of Red Cross Societies under the title HYGIENE ET MÉDECINE À BORD,

Recommends to Red Cross Societies that they endeavour to have published in the various languages translations of the League's manual, and asks them to approach the authorities in their respective countries on this subject,

Expresses the hope that the League will now give its attention to *(a)* the standardization of medical chests, and draft plans for the publication of a similar but smaller manual to be used in aerodromes, air ambulances and aeroplanes; *(b)* the standardization of chests to be used by air services;

And expresses its thanks to the League of Red Cross Societies for the results already accomplished on the initiative and with the help of the Norwegian Red Cross, in regard to the health and welfare of merchant seamen.

XXVIII. Private Information Secretariats.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Considering the report presented by the International Red Cross Committee concerning Secretariats of Private Information in accordance with the hope expressed by Resolution XII of the Fourteenth Conference,

Considering the interest aroused by the proposal of Senator Cremonesi and the conclusive experiences of several Central Committees,

Considering also the analogy of the work done by the International Migration Service and the excellent co-operation already established between this body and several national Societies,

Encourages the national Societies which are already working in this field to continue their work on the present basis, and recommends to other Societies that they examine whether the special circumstances of their respective countries necessitate and permit of the creation (after agreement with the International Migration Service and under whatever name may appear most suitable) of services analogous to those contemplated by Senator Cremonesi.

XXIX. Disaster Relief.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Noting with satisfaction that national Red Cross Societies are showing themselves increasingly able, thanks to systematic preparation, to play a useful rôle, in co-operation with governmental and other private bodies, in the relief of disaster sufferers,

Noting at the same time that the response of national Societies as a whole to the appeals which they receive from the international Red Cross bodies on the occasion of disasters of unusual gravity is an increasingly generous one,

And considering that preparatory work on the lines explained in the pamphlet submitted to the Conference by the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies is the essential condition of efficient disaster relief work, both nationally and internationally,

Expresses its approval of the action taken by the national Societies, by the International Red Cross Committee, and by the League to improve the facilities which the Red Cross offers for disaster relief,

And formulates the hope that Red Cross Societies will continue to improve their relief organization so as to be able with ever-increasing efficiency to meet the needs of disaster sufferers in their own countries, to respond to the appeals emanating from the international Red Cross bodies on behalf of disaster sufferers elsewhere, and to keep the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies fully acquainted with the development of their work in the field of disaster relief, so that it may continue to discharge its responsibilities in this field.

XXX. Highway First Aid.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Having taken cognizance of the interesting and instructive report of the Standing International Commission on First Aid on Highways,

And noting that the Commission has carried out in every respect the mandate entrusted to it by the XIVth International Red Cross Conference,

Addresses cordial thanks to the Commission for its painstaking work and for its report,

Endorses the recommendations formulated by the Commission,

Expresses the hope that each national Red Cross Society will give special attention to the development of effective and uniform facilities for rendering first aid on highways, in close co-operation with national touring associations and automobile clubs, and will keep in close touch with the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies in connexion with their further work in this field,

And expresses the hope that the League will continue to promote highway first aid activities on a uniform basis, and in this connexion will continue to benefit by the experience of those experts who, under the enlightened chairmanship of Dr. Béhague, have rendered such valuable services to the Standing International Commission.

XXXI. Road Accidents.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Considering the importance of accurate and sufficiently detailed statistics of accidents occurring on highways,

Requests the national Red Cross Societies to collect such information, and the League Secretariat to prepare and publish these data.

XXXII. Air Ambulances.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Noting the continuously increasing importance attached in Red Cross and other circles to the organization of air ambulance services,

And noting with satisfaction the action taken by the League of Red Cross Societies with a view to acquainting its members with the progress made in this field,

Reiterates the recommendations embodied in Resolution XVII of the Fourteenth International Red Cross Conference, and expresses the hope that national Red Cross Societies will study from the national standpoint, and the League of Red Cross Societies from the international standpoint, the possibility:

(*a*) Of satisfactory agreements being concluded between Red Cross bodies, governmental and private services interested in aviation, and aero-clubs;

(*b*) Of establishing co-operative relations with aeroplane manufacturers in this connexion;

(*c*) Of organizing first-aid and training courses in order to facilitate the transport of patients by air and the administration of first aid when required in connexion with aviation work.

The Conference further expresses the hope that Governments will encourage and facilitate the use of aeroplanes by Red Cross Societies for the transport of patients, and in connexion with disaster relief work, and will continue, with the International Red Cross Committee, to study the possibility of introducing regulations and technical facilities to enable ambulance aeroplanes to cross frontiers in peacetime.

XXXIII. The Red Cross at Sea.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Having taken cognizance of the report of the International Red Cross Committee,

Notes the reasons which have led to the postponement of the convocation of the Commission of Experts contemplated by Resolution No. XXII of the Fourteenth International Red Cross Conference, and hopes that it will be possible to proceed to this convocation before the Sixteenth International Conference meets. The mandate given by the Fourteenth Conference to the International Red Cross Committee is renewed, and the Commission of Experts is instructed to investigate the points in regard to which it appears desirable and possible to modify the Hague Convention of 1907,

Recommends that the national Red Cross Societies concerned communicate their experiences to the International Red Cross Committee and to the League, together with any such suggestions as they may think fit,

And invites the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union and the Standing Committee of the Congresses of Military Medicine and Pharmacy to associate themselves in this study.

XXXIV. Standardization of Medical Stores.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Notes with keen satisfaction the work done by the Standing International Commission on the Standardization of Medical Stores in the course of its sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth sessions,

Requests the Commission to continue to keep in touch with the progress made and with new inventions which may be of such a kind as to involve changes in the previous resolutions of the Commission or to guide the Commission in its future deliberations,

Thanks the International Red Cross Committee for the care with which it has facilitated meetings of the Commission, made the necessary secretarial arrangements, and published the results of the meetings,

Expresses its gratitude to the Governments who send experts to attend the Commission, supply the necessary documentation, subsidize the International Institute for the Study of Medical Stores and contribute to its collections,

And endorses the resolutions printed in Document No. 12 submitted by the International Red Cross Committee to the Conference.

XXXV. Standing Study Commission.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Considering the interest of comparative studies of medical stores to Army Medical Services and to national Red Cross Societies,

Approves the modification in the statutes of the Standing International Commission on the Standardization of Medical Stores, and resolves to change the title of this Commission, which will henceforth be known as the Standing International Commission for the Study of Medical Stores,

Instructs this Commission, in addition to the work which it may undertake looking directly towards standardization, to endeavour to comply with the requests which may be addressed to it, through the intermediary of Governments, for investigations and information on particular points,

Expresses the hope that the Governments of States which are parties to the Geneva Convention, and the national Red Cross Societies which are not represented on the Commission, will promote such studies by sending in appropriate material and granting subventions,

Invites the Commission to co-operate practically for this purpose with the Standing Committee of the Congresses of Military Medicine and Pharmacy,

And instructs the Commission to modify its statutes so that they may be in conformity with the present resolution.

XXXVI. Chemical Warfare.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

While noting that since the Fourteenth Conference the number of Governments which have ratified the Geneva Protocol of June 17th, 1925, concerning the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare, has considerably increased,

Recommends that the International Red Cross Committee continue its endeavours to secure the ratification of the said Protocol, or adhesion to the said Protocol, by all countries which are parties to the Geneva Convention,

Thanks the International Committee for the initiative which it has taken in order to develop in time of peace and in time of war measures for the protection of civilian populations against poisonous gas,

Expresses the hope that the International Committee will be placed in the position to continue the technical investigations which it has already undertaken in spite of the difficulties of all kinds confronting it,

Approves the activity of the Documentation Centre, and invites national Societies to give their financial assistance to the International Committee in order to contribute to the development of this centre,

Notes the conclusions of the International Commission of Jurists of 1931, and expresses the hope that the studies of this Commission will be continued with a view to finding means for the legal protection of the civilian population against the dangers of aerial warfare in its various forms.

XXXVII. Protection of Civilians.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Thanks the Belgian Government for the initiative which it has taken with a view to the submission to a Diplomatic Conference of the study of certain laws of war, and especially the plan for the creation of areas or towns providing adequate protection both for wounded and sick soldiers and for the civilian population,

Expresses the hope that the International Red Cross Committee and national Red Cross Societies will place themselves in communication with Governments, in order to stimulate efforts looking to the prompt execution of any measure which may tend to protect the above-mentioned elements of the population.

XXXVIII. Undeclared War.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Having taken cognizance of the report of the International Red Cross Committee,

Considering the regrettable consequences which might result from a too literal interpretation of the Geneva Conventions and of the Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of July 27th, 1929, in the event of military, naval or air operations unaccompanied by a declaration of war,

Considering that these operations, whatever may be their interpretation in international law, their motives or their purposes, cause the same destruction as declared wars,

Expresses the hope that the said Conventions, which have been established for the circumstance of a declared war, will also be applied by analogy in the case of armed conflict between States without declaration of war.

XXXIX. Protection of Civilians on Enemy Territory.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Considering the Sixth Resolution contained in the Final Act of the Diplomatic Conference of 1929, recommending the undertaking of careful investigations with a view to the conclusion of an international convention concerning the status and protection of civilians of enemy nationality who are on the territory of a belligerent State or on territory occupied by a belligerent,

Recognizes the great interest attaching to the annexed Draft Convention concerning the fate of civilians on enemy territory or territory occupied by the enemy,

Expressly recommends this draft, subject to eventual amendments, to the attention of Governments,

And instructs the International Red Cross Committee to make all appropriate representations with a view to the conclusion of a convention at the earliest possible date.

(The Draft Convention referred to in this resolution is printed in Document No. 9 presented to the Conference by the International Red Cross Committee).

XL. Application of Geneva Convention.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Having taken cognizance of the collection of texts relating to the application of the Geneva Convention and to the work of national Societies in countries which are parties to this Convention (Receuil de textes relatifs a l'application de la Convention de Genève et a l'action des Sociétés nationales dans les États parties a cette Convention) prepared by the International Committee in conformity with the last paragraph of Resolution XX of the Fourteenth Conference,

Congratulates the International Committee on the fine work it has done in carrying out this mandate,

And invites the national Red Cross Societies to proceed, with the assistance of this collection, to study the legislation of their respective countries in comparison with that of other countries, with a view to drawing the attention of their respective Governments to such gaps as may exist in the national legislation and at the same time to making such changes and additions to their own statutes as may seem to them necessary.

XLI. Protection of Red Cross Property.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Considering that the Geneva Convention of 1929 (Article 16 paragraph 2) lays down that material belonging to relief societies, wherever it may be, shall be considered as private property,

And considering that it is desirable to settle in peacetime the important question of whether the clauses in the Geneva and Hague Conventions which protect medical stores are applicable to stores in transit by land, sea, or air,

Resolves to entrust the International Red Cross Committee with the study of this question, with a view to the submission to the Sixteenth International Red Cross Conference of a report including, if necessary, such recommendations as may appear indicated as the result of such study.

XLII. Standing Commission

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Appoints as members of the Standing Commission for the period 1934-1938: H. E. Prince Tokugawa (Japan), H. E. General D. Ricardo Burguete y Lana (Spain), Dr. Alvaro Carlos Tourinho (Brazil), The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley (Great Britain), and Dr. Refik Bey (Turkey),

And addresses a vote of thanks to the retiring members of the Standing Commission.

XLIII. Place and Date of XVIth Conference.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Resolves that the next Conference shall be held in Madrid in 1938, at a date to be determined in due course by the Spanish Red Cross in consultation with the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

XLIV. Increased Capital of Shôken Fund.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Addresses to Her Majesty the Empress of Japan and Her Majesty the Dowager Empress, the respectful expression of its profound and heartfelt gratitude for the donation which They have deigned to make with a view to increasing the capital of the Empress Shôken Fund and thus contributing to promote the humanitarian work done by the Red Cross in peacetime.

XLV. Regulations of Shôken Fund.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Noting the declaration of the President of the Red Cross Society of Japan,

Congratulating the International Red Cross Committee on its administration of the Empress Shôken Fund, and recognizing that the measures taken by the Committee in regard to allocations from the income of this Fund have always been in perfect conformity with the letter and spirit of the regulations governing the Fund,

Considering on the other hand Articles VIII and IX of the Statutes of the International Red Cross,

Instructs the Standing Commission to examine the modifications to be introduced into the regulations of the Empress Shôken Fund, with a view to providing for the association of the League of Red Cross Societies in the decisions relating to the allocations to be

made from the income of the Fund, and authorizes the Standing Commission to put the regulations as amended into force, subject to ratification by the Sixteenth International Red Cross Conference.

XLVI. Vote of Thanks.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Begs Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan to deign to accept the homage of its respectful gratitude for the evidence of August Benevolence with which They have honoured the Conference and encouraged its work,

And expresses to H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, Honorary President of the Red Cross Society of Japan, and to H. I. H. Princess Kan-in, President of the Ladies' Volunteer Nursing Association, the respectful expression of its gratitude to Their Imperial Highnesses, and of its admiration for the splendid institutions to which They have deigned to accord Their August Patronage and Their effective support.

XLVII. Vote of Thanks.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Deeply touched by the very kind and friendly welcome given to it, and by the numerous attentions showered upon all delegates by the Authorities, by the Red Cross Society of Japan and by the whole Japanese people,

Expresses the assurance of its warm appreciation to all who have contributed by their hospitality, by the facilities given to delegates, and by their devoted co-operation, to ensure the success of the Conference and to make it an unforgettable memory for all who have participated in it.

The thanks of the Conference are due first and foremost:

To the Japanese Imperial Government and to the Cabinet;

To H. E. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the Red Cross Society of Japan, to Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa and Mr. N. Nakagawa, Vice-Presidents, to the Members of the Board of Administration and of the Council of the Society,

To the Prefectural Governors, especially the Governors of Tokyo and Kanagawa;

To the Municipal Authorities, and in particular to the Mayors of Tokyo and Yokohama;

To the institutions and organizations and to private individuals who have kindly given hospitality to delegates and members of their families, especially Baron Iwasaki, Baron Mitsui, and the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry;

To General Inouye, his colleagues and subordinates at the headquarters of the Red Cross Society of Japan, to the local committees and members of the Society, in Tokyo and in the provinces, and finally to the members of the Junior Red Cross, whose enthusiasm and devotion constitute an assurance that the Red Cross Society of Japan will have a future worthy of its splendid past and of its present great development.

XLVIII. Tribute to Japan Red Cross Leaders.

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference,

Recognizing the eminent service rendered to the Red Cross by the illustrious founder of the Red Cross Society of Japan, the late Count Sano, and by the Presidents who have succeeded him,

Pays heartfelt tribute to the memories of Count Sano and his successors,

And expresses to Viscount Ishiguro, whose great wisdom and long experience continue to be a source of inspiration to the Society, congratulations and respectful good wishes.

Resolutions
of the Board of Governors

I

The Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies,

Being desirous that the League should incorporate all national Red Cross Societies duly recognized by the International Red Cross Committee:

And noting with satisfaction that its membership of 60 Societies already includes all recognized national Red Cross bodies, with the exception of that of the U. S. S. R.;

Requests its Chairman to approach the authorized representative of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U. S. S. R., and to transmit through him to this body the invitation to become a member of the League.

II

The following are appointed to represent the League at the Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference:

Hon. John Barton Payne—Chairman.

Lt.-Col. P. Draudt, and Mr. S. Yamanouchi—Vice-Chairmen.

Mr. Nica

Mr. Ninagawa

Mr. Ernest J. Swift—Secretary-General

III

The general report of the Executive Committee for the period October 1932 to October 1934 is noted and approved.

IV

The Board of Governors addresses its congratulations and good wishes to the Iraq Red Crescent Society and the Nicaraguan Red Cross on the occasion of their formal recognition by the International Red Cross Committee and their entry into the League.

V

The Secretary-General is instructed to convey to Dame Alicia Lloyd Still, President of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation, the deep interest with which the League of Red Cross Societies will follow the Foundation's work in providing nursing facilities for post-graduate nursing education. The Board expresses the hope that national Red Cross Societies will co-operate closely with national nursing associations in the endeavour to place the Foundation upon a solid financial basis. The representatives of the League on the Grand Council and on the Committee of Management of the Foundation are instructed to give special attention, when co-

operating in working out the policies of the Foundation, to the great benefit which national Red Cross Societies may derive from the facilities provided by the Foundation.

VI

The Board of Governors notes with approval the intention of the Secretary-General to extend and develop the activities of the League Secretariat in the nursing field, and instructs him to present a programme of proposed work in this field for approval by the Executive Committee at a forthcoming meeting.

VII

The Board of Governors congratulates Senator Ciraolo, President of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, on the formation of the Union and on his election to the presidency. The action taken on behalf of the League in defining the limits of the responsibility undertaken by the League jointly with the International Red Cross Committee so as to provide the permanent and central services of the Union, is endorsed and approved.

VIII

The Board notes with satisfaction the action taken by the Secretariat with a view to keeping the national Red Cross Societies advised of developments in connexion with air ambulance services. The arrangements made to establish a co-operative relationship with the International Air Federation and the Permanent Committee of the International Air Ambulance Congress for this purpose are endorsed and approved.

IX

The Board expresses its deep appreciation to the President of the French Republic and H. M. the King of Norway for their action in graciously according their patronage to the Health Manual for Merchant Seamen recently published by the League of Red Cross Societies.

The gratitude of the Board is also due to Mr. T. E. Steen and to those who, in association with him, have made possible the publication of the French edition of this Manual.

X

The Board of Governors, being desirous to commemorate the happy initiative taken in 1919 by the late Mr. Henry P. Davison and those associated with him in the foundation of the League of Red Cross Societies, resolves that, until further notice, all regular meetings of the Board of Governors which are held at the headquarters of the League shall be called for May 5th, the anniversary of the League's foundation.

In particular, the fifteenth regular meeting of the Board shall be called for May 5th, 1936.

XI

The Board of Governors approves the arrangements made for holding the Third Pan-American Red Cross Conference at Rio de Janeiro in September 1935, and expresses its cordial appreciation of the action taken to this end by the Brazilian Red Cross and the Brazilian Government. Approval is also given to the proposal to organize a Near Eastern Red Cross Conference if possible at Cairo in 1936, with the participation of the three Red Crescent Societies, the Persian Red Lion and Sun, and such other national Societies as may desire to participate.

XII

The Board of Governors desires to express its gratitude to the American Red Cross for its continued support of the League's work through the generous yearly contribution which continues to represent so important a part of the League budget. Thanks are also due to the other national Societies which, in spite of difficult financial conditions, have made special efforts either by increasing their contributions or by guaranteeing their amount over a number of years.

Having regard more especially to the efforts made by the Secretariat to reduce the expenses of the League to the minimum compatible with efficiency, the Board expresses the hope that all Societies will make a corresponding effort to place their contributions upon a basis representative of the appreciation they have expressed of the services placed at their disposal by the League.

The Board of Governors expresses the hope that determined efforts will be made by the Secretary-General to secure contributions to the League for the special purposes mentioned in the Secretary-General's report, and urges that national Societies and members of the Board of Governors co-operate in these efforts.

XIII

The report of the Secretary-General is approved.

XIV

The Board of Governors, recognizing the great value of regional conferences in enabling the Red Cross Societies of adjacent countries with similar problems to compare experiences and ideas, authorizes the League Secretariat, besides proceeding with the regional conferences now scheduled, to prepare carefully matured plans for further regional conferences as and when occasion presents itself. It will be advantageous if the groups of countries participating in such conferences vary from time to time.

The Board desires to express warm thanks to Dr. Masarykova, President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, for her excellent report.

XV

The Board of Governors, having taken cognizance of the report of Mr. de Gielgud, Under Secretary-General, notes the constructive suggestions contained in the conclusion of this report, and instructs the Secretariat to take such action as may seem advisable and possible in order to promote the extension of Red Cross organization and activity in those sections of the Far East in which Red Cross work has not yet been fully developed.

XVI

The Board of Governors,

Approves the Treasurer-General's report on the financial position of the League on June 30, 1934, and endorses in particular the action taken to safeguard the funds of the League against exchange depreciation;

Approves the expenditure of 70,000 French francs for the expenses of removal to the new headquarters;

And authorizes the Secretary-General to undertake commitments for 1935 on the basis of the budget presented, to the total amount of 2,500,000 francs.

Should the amount of the contributions received for 1935, owing to exchange fluctuations or for other reasons, fall short of the sum estimated, the Secretary-General is authorized to meet the deficit so created by drawing upon the reserve.

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Chairman of the Board of Governors : Hon. John Barton PAYNE (American Red Cross).

Vice-Chairmen:
- Colonel P. DRAUDT (German Red Cross).
- Marquis de LILLERS (French Red Cross).
- Señor E. J. CONILL (Cuban Red Cross).
- Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI (Japan Red Cross).

Secretary-General: Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT.

MEMBER SOCIETIES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

ALBANIA: *Kryqi i Kuq Shqiptar* — Tirana.

ARGENTINA: *Cruz Roja Argentina* — Cerrito 1174, Buenos Aires. — General Julio R. GARINO.*

AUSTRALIA: *Australian Red Cross Society* — Latrobe Street 42-46, Melbourne. — The Viscountess NOVAR.

AUSTRIA: *Oesterreichische Gesellschaft vom Roten Kreuze* — Milchgasse 1, Vienna. I. — Dr. Johann STEINER.

BELGIUM: *Croix-Rouge de Belgique* — 80, rue de Livourne, Brussels. — Professor Pierre NOLF.

†**BOLIVIA:** *Cruz Roja Boliviana* — La Paz.

BRAZIL: *Cruz Vermelha Brazileira* — Esplanada do Senado, Rio de Janeiro. — Major M. C. de Goes MONTEIRO.

BULGARIA: *Bilgarsko Drougestvo Cherven Krest* — 19, boulevard Totleben, Sofia. — Professor DANEFF.*

CANADA: *Canadian Red Cross Society* — 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto. — Hon. G. H. FERGUSON.

CHILI: *Comité central de la Cruz Roja Chilena* — Calle Catedral 1572, Santiago. — General Luis BRIEBA.

CHINA: *The Red Cross Society of China* — 42-44 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

COLOMBIA: *Cruz Roja Colombiana* — Bogota. — Professor Luis F. CALDERÓN.

COSTA RICA: *Consejo Supremo de la Cruz Roja Costarricense* — Calle 5a Sur, San José. — Señor E. QUIROS AGUILAR.

CUBA: *Sociedad nacional de la Cruz Roja* — Ig. Agramonte y Av. de Bélgica, Habana. — Señor E. J. CONILL.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: *Ceskoslovensky Cerveny Kriz* — Neklanova ul. 34, Prague. — Dr. Alice MASARYKOVA.

DANZIG: *Roles Kreuz der Freien Stadt Danzig* — Neugarten 12-16, Danzig. — Dr. KLUCK.

DENMARK: *Dansk Röde Kors* — Ved Stranden 2, Copenhagen. — Mr. J. BULOW.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: *Cruz Roja nacional* — Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR: *Sociedad Ecuatoriana de la Cruz Roja* — Avenida Colombia 118, Quito. — General Angel I. CHIRIBOGA.

†**EGYPT:** *Egyptian Red Crescent Society* — 34, avenue de la Reine Nazlie, Cairo. — Dr. Henry NAUS Bey.

ESTONIA: *Eesti Punane Rist* — Niguliste tän 12, Tallinn. — Dr. Hans LEESMENT.

†**FINLAND:** *Suomen Punainen Risti* — 16 Annankatu, Helsingfors. — Major M. de GRIPENBERG.

FRANCE: *Comité central de la Croix-Rouge française*, 21, rue François-Ier, Paris. — Marquis de LILLERS.*

GERMANY: *Deutsches Rotes Kreuz* — Corneliusstr. 4b, Berlin W. 10. — Colonel DRAUDT.*

GREAT BRITAIN: *The British Red Cross Society* — 14, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W. 1. — The Hon. Sir Arthur STANLEY.*

GREECE: *Ellenikos Erythros Stayros*, 41, rue Solon, Athens. — Mr. J. ATHANASAKI.

GUATEMALA: *Cruz Roja Guatemalteca* — 10 Calle Oriente, No. 32, Guatemala.

HUNGARY: *Magyar Vörös-Kereszt Egylet* — Baross utca 15 Budapest. — Mr. Elemer de SIMON.

†**ICELAND:** *Raudi Kross Islands* — Reykjavik.

INDIA: *Indian Red Cross Society* — Talkatora Road, New Delhi (in winter), Simla (in summer). — Sir Henry MONCRIEFF SMITH, Kt. C. I. E.

†**IRAQ :** *Iraq Red Crescent.* — Baghdad,

ITALY: *Croce Rossa Italiana* — Via Toscana 12, Rome. — Senator G. CIRAOLO.*

JAPAN: *The Red Cross Society of Japan* —5 Shiba Park, Tokyo — Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI.*

LATVIA: *Latvijas Sarkandis Krusts* — Skolas iela 1, Riga. — Dr. K. BARONS.

LITHUANIA: *Lietuvos Raudonojo Kryziaus Draugijos* — Kestucio g-ve 8, Kaunas.

†**LUXEMBURG:** *Croix-Rouge du Luxembourg* — 65, rue de la Pétrusse, Luxemburg. — Mme MAYRISCH de St. HUBERT.

MEXICO: *Asociación Mexicana de la Cruz Roja* — Esq. Durango y Monterrey, Col. Roma. Mexico D. F. — Dr F. Castillo NÁJERA.

†**NETHERLANDS:** *Het Nederlandsche Roode Kruis* — Princessegracht 27, The Hague. — Mr. DONKER CURTIUS.

†**NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES:** *Croix-Rouge des Indes néerlandaises* — Weltwreden, Java.— Mr. DONKER CURTIUS.

NEW ZEALAND: *New Zealand Red Cross Society* — Dominion Headquarters, 63 Dixon Street, Wellington. — Col. J. Mac Naughton CHRISTIE, C. B. E.

†**NICARAGUA :** *Cruz Roja Nicaraguense.* — MANAGUA.

NORWAY: *Norges Röde Kors* — Grev Wedels Plass 5, Oslo. — Colonel J. MEINICH.

PANAMA: *Cruz Roja de Panamá* — Panama. — Señora Rosario G. de ARIAS.

PARAGUAY: *Comité Central de la Cruz Roja Paraguaya* — Avenida España 505, Asunción. — Dr. Andrès BARBERO.

†**PERSIA:** *Society of the Red Lion and Sun* — Teheran. — Dr. ISPAHANY.

PERU: *Sociedad Peruana de la Cruz Roja* — La Colmena Nos 215-219, Casilla Postal N° 1534, Lima.— Count de MIMBELA.

POLAND: *Polski Czerwony Krzyz* — Smolna 6, Warsaw. — M. Titus FILIPOWICZ.*

PORTUGAL: *Sociedade Portugueza da Cruz Vermelha* — Praça do Commercio 1, Lisbon. — Marquis de FARIA.

ROUMANIA: *Societatea nationala de Cruce Rosie* — Rue Biserica Amzei 29, Bucarest.

SALVADOR: *Consejo Supremo de la Cruz Roja Salvadoreña* — 3a Calle Poniente No. 21, San Salvador. — Dr. J. M. OLANO.

SIAM: *Sapakachad Sayan* — Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Bangkok. — H. E. Phya SUBARN SOMBATI.

SOUTH AFRICA: *South African Red Cross Society* — 107-110 Exploration Bdgs. 74 Commissioner St, Johannesburg. —

SPAIN: *Cruz Roja Española* — 10 Calle de Sagasta, Madrid. — H. E. The Marquis de CASA-VALDES-

SWEDEN: *Svenska Röda Korset* — Artillerigatan 6, Stockholm. Baron E. STJERNSTEDT.*

SWITZERLAND: *Croix-Rouge suisse* — 8, Taubenstrasse, Berne. — Mr. Paul DINICHERT.

TURKEY: *Türkiye Hilâliahmer* — Yenichéhir, Ankara.

UNITED STATES: *American Red Cross* — National Headquarters : Washington, D.C. — Hon. John Barton PAYNE.*

URUGUAY: *Cruz Roja Uruguaya* — 18 de Julio, 2338. Montevideo. — Señora E. Safons de ARRILLAGA.

†**U. S. S. R.:** *Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U. S. S. R.*, Ipatievsky pereoulok, 6, Moscow.

VENEZUELA: *Sociedad Venezolana de la Cruz Roja* — Muñoz a Piñango 10, Caracas.

YUGOSLAVIA: *Drustvo Crvenoga Krsta Kraljenina Jugoslavije* — 19 Simina ulica, Beograd.

† Societies having no Junior membership.
* Members of the Executive Committee.

Le Gérant : B. de Rougé. IMP. UNION, 13, RUE MÉCHAIN, PARIS